



## Editorial

This issue of *CLL – Comparative Law and Language* brings together five contributions exploring the relationship between law, language, and comparison across time, disciplines, and legal cultures. Together, the articles show how legal meaning is constructed, negotiated, and transmitted through language, reflecting broader cultural, ideological, and institutional contexts.

The opening article entitled “*Normative and ideological coding in the legal register – the case of the 19th-century legal language*” by Jelena Pavlović Jovanović and Milan Todorović adopts an original semiotic and communicative perspective on nineteenth-century Serbian legal texts. Drawing on Nikola Visković’s theoretical framework, the authors examine the double coding of legal language, distinguishing between normative and ideological elements. Their historical analysis highlights how legal norms are linguistically realized and how ideological residues emerge in legal discourse, particularly in preambles and motivational passages.

A broader, explicitly interdisciplinary perspective is offered by Elina Moustaira in her contribution, entitled “*The dialogues of [comparative] law*”. It emphasizes law’s constant interaction with other disciplines, such as politics, economics, religion, and anthropology, and addresses key issues of legal pluralism, coexistence, and *convivencia*. The article invites readers to reconsider comparison not merely as a technical exercise, but as a means of understanding diversity, power relations, and the possibilities of harmony within and across legal systems.

The historical and methodological dimensions of comparison are further developed in Laura Maria Franciosi’s contribution “*Dante and the methods of comparative law*”. It explores early forms of comparative reasoning in the *Divine Comedy (Divina Commedia)*, highlighting key pillars of comparative law, including legal translation, methodology, and the influence of cultural factors on legal reasoning.

Questions of comprehension and accessibility are central to Margarete Flöter-Durr’s “*L’intelligibilité des textes de spécialité à l’exemple du rapport d’expertise français*”, which examines the intelligibility of French court expert reports. The study shows that understanding such texts depends not only on linguistic form, but also on relevance, background knowledge, and the diversity of recipients, emphasizing the importance of clear legal communication.

Finally, Francesca Bullo’s “*Traduzione giuridica e terminologia: strumenti a confronto*” examines legal translation and terminology through a comparison of tools and practices in multilingual contexts. By analyzing national and EU approaches and drawing on professional experience, the article highlights a growing comparative awareness in terminological work, balancing linguistic uniformity with legal diversity.

The issue concludes with Jan Engberg’s report on the conference held at the University of Milan on November 19, 2025, “*Dire la Giustizia: lingue, culture e traduzioni del diritto*”, which brought together scholars exploring how law is expressed and debated across linguistic and cultural contexts.

A warm thank you to everyone who made this issue possible, in particular the authors and reviewers.

Caterina Bergomi

On behalf of the Editorial Board